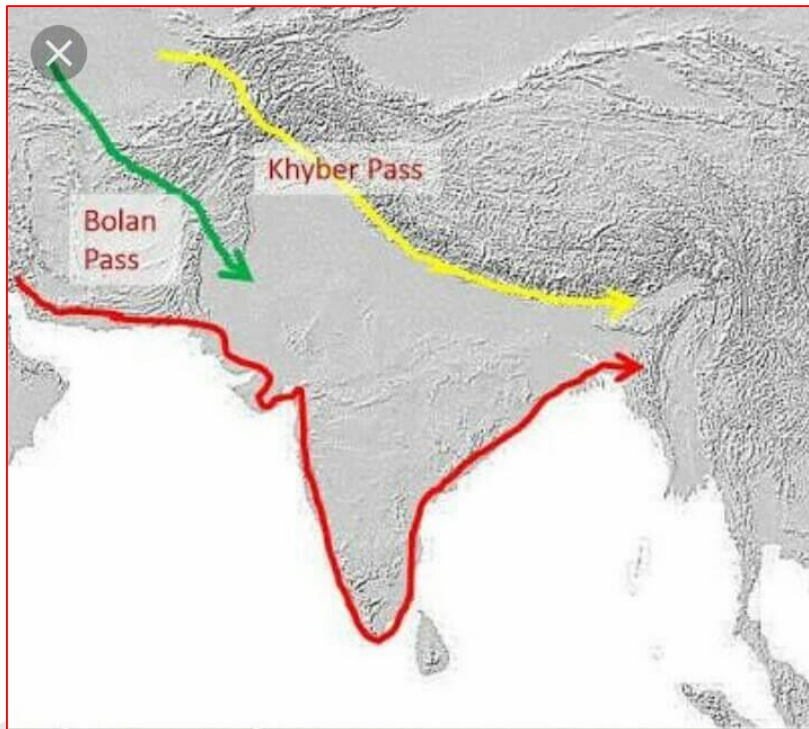




Major Passes in India

Mountain Passes in India

- Mountain pass is a connectivity route through the mountain run. It is a gateway to connect different parts of the country and also with neighbouring countries for different purposes.
- Mountain pass is a navigable route through a mountain range or over a ridge. Passes have played a key role in trade, war, and both human and animal migration throughout history.
- At lower elevations it may be called a hill pass.
- It is normally called 'La' that means 'pass' in Tibet



- **Khyber Pass –**
 - The Khyber Pass is a mountain pass in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan, on the border with Afghanistan (Nangarhar Province).
 - It connects the town of Landi Kotal to the Valley of Peshawar at Jamrud by traversing part of the Spin Ghar mountains. An integral part of the ancient Silk Road, it has long had substantial cultural, economic, and geopolitical significance for Eurasian trade.
 - The inhabitants of the area are predominantly from the Afridi and Shinwari tribes of Pashtuns.

- **Bolan Pass –**

- The Bolān Pass is a mountain pass through the Toba Kakar Range of Balochistan province in western Pakistan, 120 km from the Afghanistan border.
- The pass is an 89 km stretch of the Bolan river valley Bolan Pass is located in the south-east of Quetta. Mehrgarh is located near the Bolan Pass. The Toba Kakar Mountains are a southern offshoot of the Himalayas in the Balochistan region of Pakistan.



Mountain Passes

- **Chang La**

- Helps to get access to Pangong Lake from Leh.
- One of the highest motorable passes with an altitude of 17,590 ft.
- The Defence Research and Development Organization is located near Chang La.
- It is advisable not to spend so much time there due to the low amount of Oxygen Level.



- **Zoji La Pass**

- Located in Dras, this pass connects three regions:
- Kashmir Valley in West
- Indus Valley in East
- Suru Valley in North-East
- National Highway 1 crosses this pass.
- Due to heavy snowfall, Construction of Zoji La Tunnel has been started in 2020 which will further ease the transportation.



KEY FEATURES

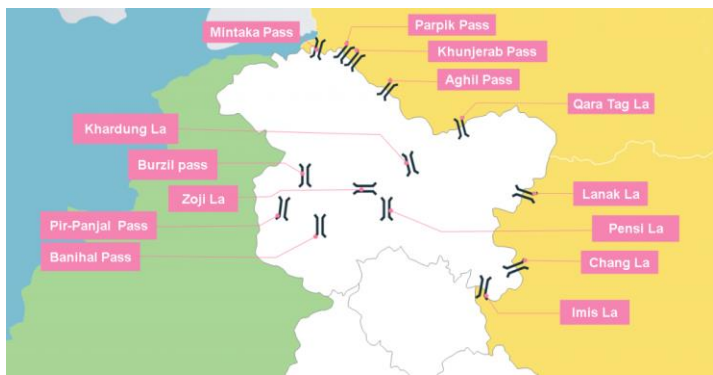
- The longest bi-directional single tube road tunnel in Asia
- **Length:** 14.15 km
- **Open** all days
- **All-weather accessibility**
- To be built at Zojila pass on Srinagar-Kargil-Leh NH-1 situated at an altitude of 11,578 feet
- **Cost:** ₹6,809 crore
- Will reduce time taken to cross Zojila pass from three hours and 30 minutes to 15 minutes
- **Expected time of completion:** 5 years

- **Khardung La**

- It is the highest motorable pass in the country. It connects Leh and Siachen glaciers. This pass remains closed during the winter.
- **Thang La / Taglang La**
- It is located in Ladakh. It is the second-highest motorable mountain pass in India.
- **Aghil Pass** It is situated to the North of Mount Godwin-Austen in the Karakoram. It connects Ladakh with the Xinjiang province of China. It remains closed during the winter season from November to May.



- **Lanak La**
- This is located in the Aksai Chin in the Ladakh region. It connects Ladakh and Lhasa. The Chinese authority has built a road to join Xinjiang with Tibet.
- **Imis La**
- The pass has a difficult geographical terrain and steep slopes. This pass remains closed during the winter season. It connects Ladakh and Tibet.



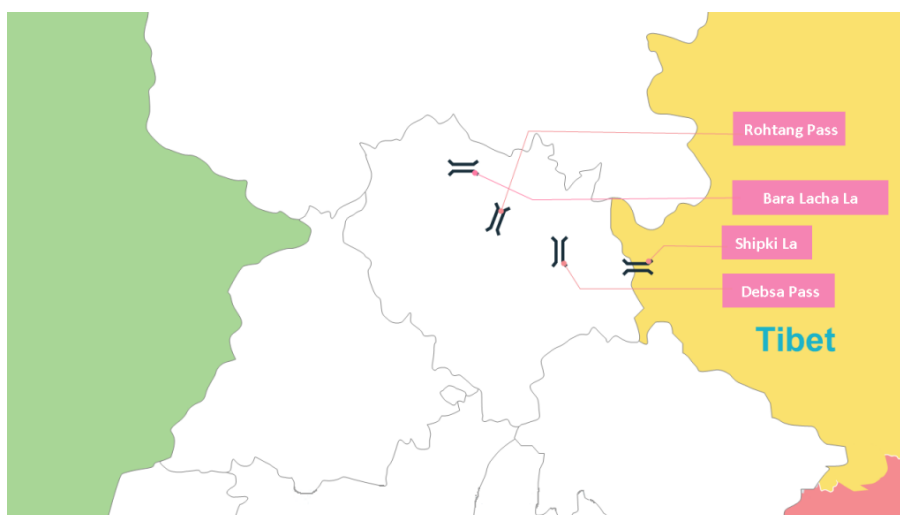
- **Karakoram Pass**
- Located in Karakoram Mountain region and connects India with China.
- It played a major role in historical perspective by letting the travellers cross these mountain ranges.
- It was a subsidiary of the ancient silk route.



- **Pir Panjal Pass**
- Peer ki Gali acts as a connecting link between Kashmir Valley and Rajouri districts.
- This pass is traversed through Mughal Road.
- It plays an important link between India and Pakistan.
- **Banihal Pass**
- In 1956, a trail from Jammu to Srinagar passed through this mountain pass and Jawahar Tunnel was beneath this pass.
- Later on, the same path passes through Jawahar Tunnel. Thus, this pass isn't used now.
- Zaban Glacier is found near Banihal Pass.



Mountain Passes in Himachal Pradesh



- **Shipki La**

- It connects Kinnaur district to Tibet. Non-residents can't go across this pass.
- It is generally used for short trade purposes between India and Tibet.
- The river Sutlej enters India near this pass.

- **Bara-Lacha Pass**

- It crosses the Zaskar range and connects Lahaul with Leh.
- One of the Chenab river tributaries; Bhaga river lies near this pass on the Manali side.
- connecting Lahaul district in Himachal Pradesh to Leh district in Ladakh, situated along the Leh–Manali Highway

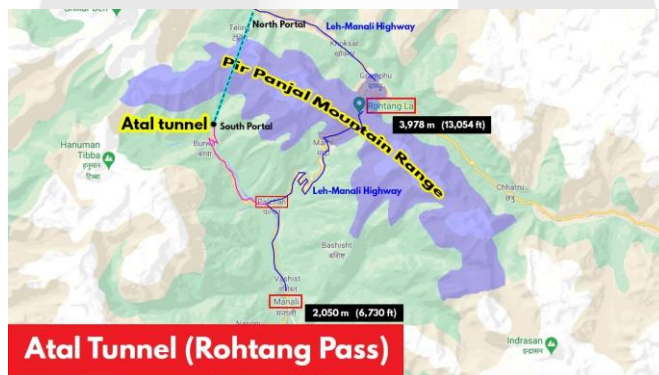
Debsa Pass

It connects Kullu and Spiti.

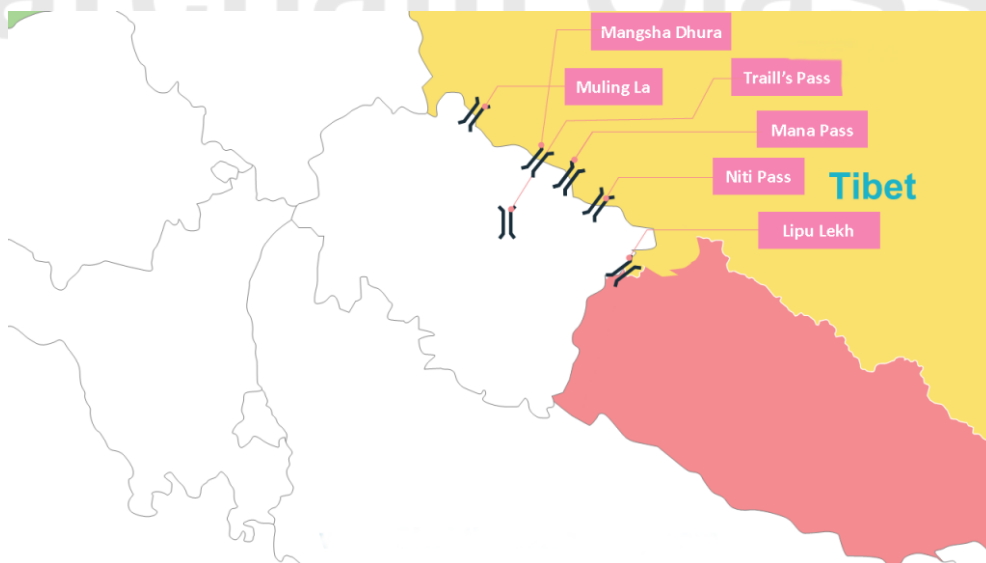
A team of mountaineers led by Joydeep Sircar discovered this pass in 1995.

Rohtang Pass

It is a high mountain pass on the eastern end of the Pir Panjal Range of the Himalayas around 51 km from Manali. It connects the Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti Valleys of Himachal Pradesh, India.



Mountain Passes in Uttarakhand



- **Mana Pass**
- It connects Mana district in Uttarakhand with Tibet.
- This pass comes under Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.
- It has an elevation of around 18,748 ft.
- Mana Pass is the last point between India and China's Border.
- The pass is one of the highest vehicle-accessible passes in the world, containing a road constructed in the 2005-2010 period for the Indian military by the Border Roads Organisation
- **Niti Pass**
- It also connects Uttarakhand with Tibet.
- Earlier it was an important point to link with Tibet but it has been sealed since 1962.

- **Lipu Lekh Pass**
- It acts as a tri-junction between Uttarakhand, Tibet and Nepal.
- Recently, there have been some issues regarding the territorial region of some parts of this pass between Nepal and India.
- It was the first border post of India that allowed trade with China.
- Manasarovar Yatra crosses through this mountain pass.
- **Mangsha Dhura**
- It serves as a link between Uttarakhand and Tibet.
- It also has a pivotal role in the Manasarovar Yatra.

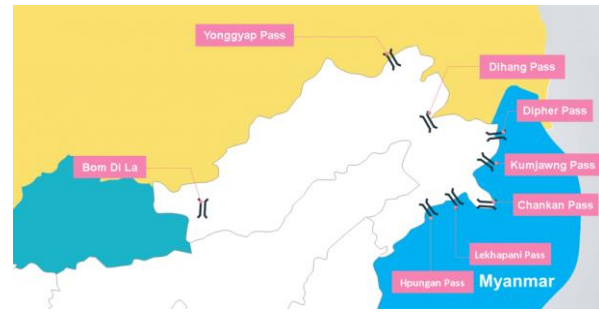


Mountain passes: North-eastern Himalayan Passes

1. Nathu La.
2. Jelap La.
3. Bom Di La.
4. Yonggyap La.
5. Diphu.
6. Pangsau.
7. Tuju

- **Nathu La**
- It connects Sikkim with Tibet.
- It serves as Border Personnel Meeting Points between Indian and Chinese Army making it one of the areas of interactions between two countries.
- Indian citizens need to have a permit to visit this pass.
- **Jelep La**
- It serves as an important pass for trade purposes due to less uneven paths between Sikkim, India and Tibet.
- This pass passes through the Chumbi valley. It connects Sikkim with Lhasa, the capital of Tibet.
- Currently, it has been closed since the Sino- Indian War of 1962.

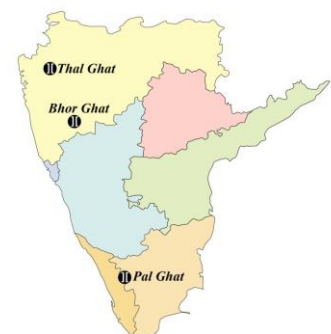
- **Bomdi-La:** Arunachal Pradesh-Lhasa
- The Bomdi-La pass connects Arunachal Pradesh with Lhasa, the capital city of Tibet. It is located in the east of Bhutan.
- **Yonggyap Pass**
- Yonggyap pass lies at an altitude of 3962 meters on the Indo-China border and joins Arunachal Pradesh with the Tibet region.
- **Dihang pass:** Arunachal Pradesh- Mandalay
- It is located in the Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh. This pass connects Arunachal Pradesh with Myanmar (Mandalay). At an elevation of more than 4000 m, it provides passage.



- **Diphu Pass**
- Located at MacMohan Line which acts as a clear cut line between Tibet and the North-east part of India.
- It is a tripoint border between three countries namely: India, China and Myanmar.
- **Dihang La**
- This pass provides a passage between North-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar.
- It is at an altitude of around 4000 m.



- **Bhor Ghat or Bor Ghat** is a mountain passage located between Palasdari and Khandala for railway and between Khopoli and Khandala on the road route in Maharashtra, India situated on the crest of the Western Ghats.
- The ghat has a bit of historical evidence. The ghat was the ancient route developed by Satavahana to connect the ports of Choul, Revdanda Panvel, etc. on the Konkan coast and the surrounding areas on the Deccan plateau.
- Today the ghat plays a massive part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway laid from Mumbai to Pune.



Major Passes in India

- **Thal Ghat**
- (also called Thul Ghat or Kasara Ghat) in the Western Ghats near the town of Kasara in Maharashtra. The Thal Ghat is located on the busy Mumbai–Nashik route, and is one of the four major routes, rail, and road routes, leading into Mumbai.
- **Pal Ghat**
- The Palakkad Gap is located in the Western Ghats between the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- The mountain pass is located between Nilgiri Hills in the north and Anaimalai Hills towards the south and connects Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu with Palakkad in Kerala.



Major Passes in India

- **Shencottah Gap:**
- Madurai-Kottayam
- It is located in the Western Ghats. It joins the Madurai city in Tamil Nadu with the Kottayam district in Kerala.
- The second-largest gap in the Western Ghats which is situated five kilometers from town is known by its name that is the Shencottah Gap road-rail lines pass through this gap which connects Shencottah with Punalur.



Important Passes of India



- **Haldighati Pass**

- Haldighati Pass is located in the Aravali Range in the state of Rajasthan. The name Haldighati is derived from the turmeric ('haldi' in hindi) colored soil in the mountain pass. Located about 40 km from Udaipur, the mountain pass is said to be the historic location of the 'Battle of Haldighati' between the Mewar king Maharana Pratap and the Mughals under Emperor Akbar in 1576. The Government of India commissioned the setting up of the Maharana Pratap National Memorial in 1997 on the site which included a bronze statue of Maharana Pratap's horse Chetak.

- **Asirgarh Pass (Madhya Pradesh)**

- Asirgarh Pass is located in the Satpura Range in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India at an elevation of about 260 m. The Asirgarh Pass connects the Narmada and Tapti Valleys and is also known as the 'Key to the Deccan' for being among the most important routes from northern India to the Deccan. Asirgarh Fort overlooks the mountain pass and during the Mughal era, Hindustan would be the land from Delhi to Asirgarh and the land beyond would be the Deccan.

- **Naneghat Pass**

- It is also called as Nanaghat or Nana Ghat. It was a part of an ancient trading route. The name nane means "coin" and ghat means "pass". The name is given because this path was used as a tollbooth to collect tolls from traders crossing the hills.
- State: Maharashtra, India
- Location: Sahyadri Range of Western Ghats
- Between/Separating: It connects Pune district to Junnar City.

Parcham Classes

MCQ

The Jawahar Tunnel was constructed under which of the following pass?

- A. Shipki La
- B. Banihal Pass
- C. Bara Lacha La
- D. Rohatang Pass

Which of the following is the Trans Himalayan pass?

- A. Rohtang pass
- B. Banihal pass
- C. Aghil pass
- D. Thaga La

Which of the following mountain pass has created by the Tista River?

- A. Nathu La
- B. Jalep La
- C. Niti Pass
- D. Asirgarh

The Bom Di La Pass is located in which among the following Indian States?

- A. Sikkim
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Jammu

Which among the following mountain passes and their location is/are correctly matched?

Nathu La Pass - Uttarakhand

Jelep La Pass - Sikkim

Bom di La Pass - Arunachal Pradesh

Select the correct code from the options given below:

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2&3
- C. Only 1&3
- D. All

Question	Answer
1	B
2	C
3	B
4	B
5	B



Parcham Classes